

THE REBEL.

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Office—Main Street, nearly opposite the P. O.

CHATTANOOGA:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 9, '62

To Our Friends.

Gentlemen who arrive from abroad with late papers will confer a favor by leaving them at *THE REBEL* office. In these days of uncertain mails and blockades, our facilities to furnish the latest news from all quarters can be greatly increased by a little attention on the part of our friends; for which we shall ever remain grateful. Parties from Middle Tennessee and elsewhere within the enemy's lines, will confer an especial favor by furnishing us any Northern papers in their possession.

We see in the Cleveland Banner of the 7th, that a battle was reported as going on between Gen. Stephenson's brigade and about 4,000 Federals on Clinch river, since which we have learned, from a reliable source, a confirmation of the rumor, and that it was quite an important affair, and so far as heard from, decidedly in our favor. We will await further particulars of this flank movement of Gen. Stephenson before giving all that is current on the streets. The Mobile papers have telegrams in relation to it, but we cannot understand how they are permitted to receive war intelligence from this section of Tennessee before either the Knoxville or Chattanooga papers.

ALDEHOFF'S INSTITUTE—The third scholastic year of this admirably conceived and well conducted school commences on the Second Monday in next month. The principal, Mr. H. W. Von Aldehoff is widely known as one of the first teachers in the South, his success heretofore being the best test of his merit. The fact that the school has successfully maintained itself in the general wreck of similar institutions caused by the war, is additional evidence of its excellence.

Exchanged Confederate Prisoners in Richmond.

A special dispatch from Richmond to the Atlanta Intelligencer states that Gens. Buckner, Tilghman, Mackall and Pettigrew had arrived in Richmond, together with several other officers of lower grade.

MALVERN HILL RE-OCCUPIED BY THE FEDERALS.—The special correspondent of the Atlanta Intelligencer, telegraphs that paper from Richmond that the Federals had succeeded in wresting Malvern Hill from the Confederates, owing to the weakness of our pickets at that point. This gives the enemy command of the James river for ten miles above their late position.

Rev. Dr. Quintard.

We had the pleasure of meeting this estimable gentleman in our city yesterday. We understand that he has resigned his position on the staff of Gen. Loring, now in Virginia and returned to Tennessee for the purpose of resuming his former relation to the 1st Regiment of Tennessee volunteers. His return will be the occasion of general rejoicing among our gallant Tennessee troops. No man has been more self-sacrificing in his efforts to be useful, and no one is more universally beloved in that portion of the army with which he has been connected. The services of such a man are invaluable to the country.

Mobile, Ala., has subscribed, through her citizens and Council, \$17,000 for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

No less than 80,000 lbs of molten lead were among the spoils of our late victories near Richmond.

More Deserters.

A gentleman from Cumberland Mountain yesterday brought in three Yankee prisoners who had delivered themselves up to him, and requested to be delivered to the military authorities. They are from a Kentucky regiment, and represent that there are hundreds of their comrades who will desert on the first opportunity, and says that the whole Yankee army is at present in a very demoralized condition, sick and tired of the war. Two of them had on citizens clothes, the other was in uniform, but they all told the gentlemen who and what they were. On being asked where they got citizens' clothes, they replied from two discharged soldiers, which goes to show that the discharged Yankee soldiers are not only glad to get out of the service but are disposed to assist anyone else who desires to leave, no matter if it is as deserters. They also state that bitter feeling exists between the troops of Kentucky and those of the abolition states, growing out of the emancipation and abolition policy of the Yankee government. So strong is this feeling growing that it is with difficulty the Kentuckians and the abolition troops are kept from engaging in fights daily.

REALIZING THE FACT—The New York Tribune says: "It is impossible to read the accounts of the recent daring and successful Confederate raids in the very heart of both Tennessee and Kentucky, directly in the rear of the main body of Gen. Halleck's army, and under the full operation of Order No. 3, without realizing that the mass of the whites in the regions thus overrun are either adverse to the Union cause, or paralyzed by indifference or cowardice."

After the news of the victory at Richmond was received in Memphis, Confederate money, which has always passed despite Grant's ukase to the contrary, rapidly brought from fifty to sixty cents in specie, and over seventy in Tennessee currency—more than it brings anywhere in the Mississippi valley! It has since been in great demand and so tenacious are holders of it, that it is gradually becoming quite scarce.

Gen. Boyle has issued an order declaring that no person hostile in opinion to the United States Government, and desiring its overthrow, will be allowed to stand for office in Kentucky. The attempt of such a person to stand for office "will be regarded as in itself sufficient evidence of its treasonable intent to warrant his arrest."

The Rev. Dr. Quintard, chaplain of the 1st Tennessee regiment, will preach in the Episcopal church on Sunday morning next.

Special Correspondence of the Selma Reporter, Guntersville, Ala. Shelled by Yankees.

GUNTERSVILLE, July 30, '62.

Mr. Williams: Dear Sir—We had quite an exciting time here on Monday, 29th inst. The Yankees arriving in force of some 1,000, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, on the evening of the 27th, and commenced early Monday morning shelling the town, which they continued all day. I regret to say the wife of Gen. S. K. Rayburn was killed by a shell. Mrs. R. was a most estimable lady. Mr. McNairy, a gentleman from Nashville, who was accompanying his mother, an aged and decrepid lady, was also killed. Mr. B. Matthews was slightly wounded. Several buildings were burnt on the bank of the river, and the shell passed through several buildings in town about three-quarters of a mile from the river. They commenced shelling the town without any notice. They left the river during Monday night, but are still on the north side of the river not far off.

Your obedient Servant, N.

The Mr. McNairy mentioned above is Henry Clay McNairy, son of the late Dr. Boyd McNairy, of Nashville, and brother of Maj. Frank McNairy, aid to Maj. Gen. Cheatham.

Where are the Young Tennesseans?

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to enquire of you whether you can tell the public where all the young and ardent Tennesseans are who are reported to be on the line of R. Road from this place to Atlanta—what are they doing?—are they waiting for other men to fight the battles and open the way to their homes and families, while they are pleasure-taking at the different towns and watering-places of the country? If this be true, it is a shame, and their cheeks should be mantled with a deep blush of disgrace to be thus idle while the country needs their services so much. The Governor calls for a Tennessee State force, and each one of these young bloods should report themselves for duty without delay. Keep them stirred up until they act their proper part in this great struggle. S.

The Washington papers publish the following proclamation from Lincoln: BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act and the joint resolution explanatory thereof are herewith published, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

EMPTYING THE HOSPITALS.—The number of inmates in the several hospitals in Richmond has decreased so of late that it has been deemed more economical to remove the few patients to other hospitals and close them while they undergo renovation for the reception of victims of future battles. None of the hospitals now contain half the number of wounded that they did a week after the late battles.

The Richmond Examiner urges that the cartel for the exchange of prisoners delivers a surplus of 8,000 Yankee prisoners and leaves citizen seized at will by the Yankees, to rot in dungeons.

The Confederate Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, N. C., may now be said to be in full blast; at least there is nothing pertaining to the Minnie rifle and sabre bayonet that cannot be manufactured there. A good deal of the machinery, and many of the tools are new, manufactured on the spot, and equal to any in the world. A few days since a large lot of rifles manufactured at the Armory, was sent to the Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, Va.

From McClellan's Army.

The correspondent of the New York Express, furnishes that paper with a long letter from Harrison's Landing, from which we make a few selections: WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

The men were exceedingly intelligent in their looks, and very pleasant in their conversation. When a large crowd left the boat to gather "relics" upon the shore, they managed to become entangled with the secesh, and for some minutes quite a scene was in progress. Both sides were good humored, asked and answered questions, and discussed the question of secession. The rebels used old logic, while our people fell back upon past glory, the flag etc, the whole discussion resulting in an agreement to disagree, of course. The Federal guards were obliged to interfere, and sent the boat's party back, much to the regret of not a few, who seemed perfectly fascinated at the sight of a real, live, gray-backed rebel.

NO UNION SENTIMENT IN REBEL ARMY.

To sum this whole visit up, it seems perfectly plain that it is useless to talk of Union sentiment in the Rebel army. It has no existence, in my judgement, at all. The advice of an officer to a listening throng is applicable here, and I give it here for the consideration of your readers. "There is one way in which you can defeat us. Put every man you have in the field, meet us at every point fight until there is not a Southern regiment or soldier left, and the thing is accomplished. Then you can have the country and welcome. Make your people understand this matter, and open their eyes to the solemn truth, that if they insist on a restoration of the Union, it can only be gained by a war which will leave the south without a living man and make the North desolate beyond recovery."

The Richmond Enquirer, after alluding to the steps taken by the President relative to the orders issued by Pope and Steinwehr, says:

We take occasion to say that the President is also demanding redress for the outrages of the enemy in other quarters. * * * We have authority for saying that communications were sent to the Lincoln Government some some weeks since, respecting the execution of Mumford, at New Orleans, and other outrages committed by the Yankee Generals; but no reply has yet been received. Another demand has recently been made in regard to them and the additional atrocities perpetrated by the Lincoln officials in different parts of the Confederate states. A short time has been given to the Federal authorities within which to reply, before orders will be issued for the execution of the measures necessary for the repression of these outrages also.

Deserters from the Enemy.

"The Rockingham Register says that desertions from the Yankee army since its attempted occupation of the Valley of Virginia have been quite numerous. Those seen by the editor concurred in stating that if others of their companions in arms knew that they would be received kindly in the Confederate lines that whole companies and regiments would desert. They represent the Federal service is too intolerable to be borne, especially as it obliges many who really love the South and have friends and kinsmen in the Southern Confederacy, to lift their hands against their best friends."